THE BOMBAY COURIER EXTRA.

THURSDAY, 5 SEPTEMBER, 1833.

The *Boyne* from Portsmouth the 27th. May after a fine passage of one hundred days, arrived this morning with the following passengers.

Mrs. J. Farquharson, Mrs. Henry Smith, Mrs. P. Rooke, J. H. Farquharson, Esq. C. S., Major Henry Smith, M. N. I., Dr. P. Rooke M. D., W. Hunter, Esq. C. S., Capt. William Mansell, Lieut. Hawkins R. Jones, Esq. C. S. Lieut. Whitehead, Dr. W. Leggett, M. D., Lieut. Hodges, I. N., Ensign, E. Simmons Queen's Royals, Ensign W. Beagin, M. N. I., J. Campbell, Esq., Mr. W. Keath, Mr. W. Williams, and Mr. Robert Leach.

By this vessel we have received our regular files of London papers up to the 25th of May, and have been favoured by Captain Brown with others as late as the 27th, from both of which we hasten to make the following extracts.

TIMES.—MAY 14.

The object for which the French Government prolonged the captivity, and the French Royalists demanded the liberation, of the Duchess of Berry has been at last accomplished. Her Royal Highness has given to the family of the Bourbons a female Vendean, to remind them of her romantic exploits and adventures in La Vendée, during the summer and autumn of last year, when attempting to regain the crown for her son Henry V. The carlists at Paris seem extremely ungrateful for this happy present, and deny its authentic history with the greatest intrepidity imaginable. They will not even soften at the touching account in the official notice of Dr. Deneux of the maternal feelings of her Royal Highness, and of her magnanimous resolution to dispense with the employment of a nurse. The Bourbons and their friends are often unthankful for services, and insensible to transcendent merits. We see now why they howled so hideously about the health of the Duchess when she really was as well as her "interesting situation" would permit,—why they bordered their papers with black stripes,—and why they endeavoured to provoke a crusade to deliver the captive of Blaye. The captive of Blaye is now indeed *delivered*, not by them, but by Dr. Deneux; and yet, as we have already stated with sorrow, they cannot evince the least shadow of gratitude.

All the absolute princes, princesses, and potentates of Europe will, no doubt, soon be apprised of the happy event, and, along with the authentic *acte de naissance* of a Vendean Princess, will probably learn, for the first time *acte de legitime mariage* of the mother. These are questions, however, too delicate for us to discuss, though we should like to know if Count "Hector de Lucchesi Palli, Prince of Campo "France, and Gentleman of the Chamber to the "King of the Two Sicilies," has been in La Vendee as well as his wife the Duchess. We do not remember to have heard of his exploits in that quarter, and he certainly was not the person found behind the chimney-board when her Royal Highness was arrested at Nantes. If he kept his chamberlain's key, and remained with his master, "the King of the Two Sicilies," when her Royal Highness commenced her brilliant campaign in the west, we are afraid that he has good reason to be jealous of some *cavaliere servente* in the woods of the Bocage. But this, we say again, is too delicate a point to discuss beyond the family circle of the Bourbons, and we shall say no more than merely express a hope that the "Prince of Campo Franco" will soon receive his wife and child safe and sound from the citadel of Blaye, whither he has been very negligent in not having repaired before the late interesting event occurred.

As a curiosity, we subjoin the original "telegraphic despatch" of the great news from Blaye:—

"DEPECHE TELEGRAPHIQUE DE BLAYE, DU 10 MAI, 1833.*

"LE COMMANDANT DE BLAYE A M. LE PRESIDENT DU CONSEIL.

'Madame la Duchess de Berry est accouchée heureusement d'une fille, ce matin, à 3½h.; les douleurs de l'accouchement ont duré vingt minutes.

"M. Dubois a été témoin de l'accouchement, ainsi que moi. Les autres témoins sont arrivés après. La constatation va avoir lieu, comme cela a été convenu entra la Duchesse et moi. Elle présentera elle-méme l'enfant et déclarera qu'il lui appartient.

"La mere est l'enfant se portent bien; seulement la petite fille est us peu faible. La Duchesse est pleine d'amour maternel. Elle déclare qu'elle ne veut pas de nourrice.

"Au moment de signer sa declaration, Deneux a ajoutè—'J'ai accouché Madame la Duchesse de Berry, *épouse en légitime marriage* du Comte Hector Luchesi Palli, Prince de Campo Franco, Gentilhomme, de la Chamber du Roi des Deux Siciles.'"

MORNING HERALD.—MAY 14.

In the House of Lords, last night, Lord Suffield, on presenting some numerously signed petitions for the abolition of negro slavery, adverted to the plan for emancipation promulgated in the newspapers as that of the Ministers, and his Lordship characterised it as partial and protracted, and as a plan that would not pass if correctly stated in the Journals.

The Earl of Winchilsea, it will be perceived, afterwards adverted to the case of Lord Teynham, against whom a verdict had passed in a Court of Law, as one that was calculated to bring disgrace on the House; but the Noble Earl's remarks were interrupted by the Lord Chancellor, who said that they were premature, inasmuch as Lord Teynham must, as yet, be considered "on his trial." Till the sentence was pronounced, the case could not be considered complete; Lord Teynham might next term move to set aside the verdict. The Duke of Cumberland, having imagined that a conviction had passed against Lord Teynham, approved of the complaint introduced by the Earl of Winchilsea. The Noble Earl, however, said, after what had been stated by the Lord Chancellor, that he was satisfied to let the matter rest for the present.

The delay and difficulty in filling up the important post of Secretary for Ireland, arises, it is quite clear, from one cause and from one cause only—and that is, not that there are not abundance of persons qualified and ready to step into the official shoes of Sir John Hobhouse, but that such is the unpopular state of the Administration every where, that there is not a person to be found who dares to vacate his seat without fearful misgivings as to the chance of being re-elected. This, it is true, is likely enough to happen under any administration, and was one of the inconveniences which the opponents of the Reform Act did not fail to point out, as likely to follow from the abolition of nomination boroughs; and probably will ultimately lead to an Act of Parliament authorising certain official personages to sit and speak in Parliament in virtue of their office, but without the power of voting.

MAY 16.

We have just received the French Papers of Tuesday, and the *Gazette de France* dated yesterday. The most important article to be found in them is the official report (*proces verbal*) of the *accouchement* of the Duchess of Berry, and which occupies nearly two columns of the *Moniteur* of Tuesday last. This evidence must be held complete. A portion of the Carlist party nevertheless continue to remain invincibly ignorant on the subject. The *Quotidienne* of Monday 13th inst. contains a protest signed by M. Kergorlay and other *soi-disant* sceptics, in which they deny the marriage, the pregnancy, and consequently the accouchement of their heroine! Three vessels have been already ordered to be equipped to convey the Duchess and her infant to the coast of Italy.

The *France Nouvelle* has not ventured to reply to the doubt thrown on its announcement of a plot discovered in Savoy by its demi-official colleague the *Nouvelliste*. The object of the writer of that paragraph cannot be conceived. It was clearly an invention, for the *Piedmontaise Gazette* of the 7th inst. makes no mention whatever of the occurrence.

These Papers contain nothing new on the subject of the affairs of the East. The *St. Petersburgh Gazette* of 27th ult. publishes the official account of the arrival of the first body of Russian troops, as auxiliaries, in the Bosphorus, and adds a hope that the presence of these troops, the direct efforts of France with Ibrahim Pacha, and the steps taken by the Representatives of England and Austria at Alexandria, would induce the Pacha of Egypt to adopt conciliatory views, and to put an end to the commotions which his rash enterprise had excited in the East.

Germany continues in a state of excitement, insomuch that the King of Bavaria has, for the present, abandoned his intention of visiting Italy. Letters from Tarragona (Spain), dated 5th instant, state that a revolt of the peasants had taken place within three leagues of that town, at the instigation of the monks, and that the inhabitants of several other villages had joined them They bear a banner inscribed "Charles V. (Don Carlos) for ever! Death to the Queen."

The Funds improved slightly on Tuesday, owing to the publication of the documents respecting the accouchement of the Duchess of Berry above mentioned. We are sorry to learn by a private letter, that "King Louis Philip has had lately the misfortune to be visited by that painful disease *hernia*, in so serious a degree that it was not deemed likely that he would in future be able to take exercise on horseback."

The weather continued to be extremely hot in Paris. The *grippe* had attacked vast numbers of persons, but appears not to have been fatal in any instance.

A private letter, dated Tuesday evening, four o'clock, repeats the report that M. Humann (Minister of Finance) had tendered his resignation, and that he would be succeeded by M. Passy. The writer adds, that the information which, on the departure of Lord Granville from Paris, he had communicated to us would be found correct, namely, that Lord Stuart de Rothsay would resume his situation of Ambassador of England to the Court of France.

EXAMINER,—MAY 19.

The ministerial prints, in their broad way say, there was no truth in the rumour of Mr. Macaulay's resignation. We give them as flat a contradiction, and assert that Mr. Macaulay had tendered his resignation on Saturday, the 11th.

As we conjectured, Mr. W. Brougham holds fast for Southwark, notwithstanding his constituents' claim of his promise to resign if called upon. When refusing pledges the scrupulous, *trusty Master in Chancery* gave this pledge, and he has violated it. His constituents deserve it. If they will choose a man who has no better claim than being a Chancellor's brother, they deserve any consequence of their sycophancy.

Sir Andrew Agnew's Bill has been thrown out by a majority of 79 against 73. Several Members spoke in support of the Bill, but no one attempted to answer the charge of partiality in prohibiting the indulgences of the poor and tolerating those of the rich. This was designed, is approved, and countenanced by the supporters of the Bill, and they could not for their object deny it. False pretences on this occasion would not have served them.

Lord Fitzwilliam, on the subject of the Corn Laws, has told the Lords some home truths as to their carelessness of the interests of the poor. The Lords were vastly indignant; but they had the consolation under the stinging reproach of negativing the resolutions proposed for the improvement of the Corn Laws, and showing their Lordly resolution that the interests of the order shall prevail against the wants of the people.

GREECE.—Recent letters from Greece assert that it has at length been determined to make Athens the capital of the new kingdom. The Acropolis is no longer to serve as a citadel of modern Athens. The city is to be surrounded by a wall capable of containing 40,000 inhabitants. Advices from Nauplia represent King Otho to have become very popular. He has assumed the chief command of the army and navy. Athens, which 700 Bavarians have been sent to take possession of, is to be the capital of the new kingdom.

The most confident hopes appear to be entertained in the city and in respectable political circles, that the recent Dutch communication will turn out to be a virtual approach to a satisfactory arrangement. The two points of the indefinite armistice and the free navigation of the Scheldt having been conceded, little more will possibly be required to produce a definitive treaty than an ascertainment of the possession of adequate diplomatic authority, and a few kindred particulars of a nature to prevent any future allegation of mistake or misconception. There is no doubt that the Allied Sovereigns, in their great desire to maintain the peace of Europe, and to have the opportunity of lightening their expenses by a general disarmament, have mainly contributed to produce a state of things which justifies the expectation we have announced.—*Globe.*

MORNING HERALD.—MAY 20.

THE DUCHESS OF BERRY.—"Never," says a French Paper, "did the caprices of fortune and the humiliation of human grandeur appear under an aspect more calculated to strike the mind. The Duchess of Berry has twice engaged the attention of France by her pregnancy. That of 1820 was described as miraculous by a party which accused of sacrilge any one who dared to doubt it; that of 1833 is denied by the same party as an infamous supposition. It is denied even after an official statement, declared to be true by the Duchess herself. The Duchess finds that those who hailed with enthusiasm the miraculous cild, will not believe her last pregnancy. On her entering the citadel of Blaye, she was still to her party the Regent of France: on leaving it, with her child, she will be merely Madame de Lucchesi-Palli. This *denouement* will destroy for ever the admiration which it was sought to revive for adventurous Princesses making military excursions. They must henceforth, confine themselves to a life becoming their sex, and the duties of a mother. Let them leave to men the fatigues of war and bivouacks. On reviewing all the phases of this lamentable affair, we shall find that the lustre and honour gained from it by the *quasi*-legitmacy, cannot encourage it to renew the experiment of state prisons.

MAY, 21.

Prince Talleyrand has lately appeared to becomes more and more enfeebled, at all times walking with difficulty by the aid of a stick, and especially when ascending or descending stairs he has required the arm of another person for support. All the preparations which the Prince had made for quitting this country have been suspended, in consequence, it is said, of the unsettled state of the interminable Belgic question. It is rumoured that this venerable diplomatist, the Duke of Orleans, Earl Grey, and Viscount Palmerston, had an audience in the King's Private Chamber at Windsor, of some hours' duration, on Wednesday evening in order to adopt the most efficient means to terminate the dispute.

MAY, 23.

The result of the "coercive measures" against Holland is, if the contents of the preliminary treaty be correctly stated, that all parties return to the state in which they were before that lasting monument of Lord Palmerston's wisdom the "Anglo-Gallic Convention," was contrived for the express purpose of making a final settlement of a question which still remains as unsettled as if the embargo had never been laid upon Dutch vessels, or as if the paper laurels of the manufacturers of protocols had not been stained by the blood that flowed in the trenches of Antwerp.

When we say that all parties return to the *status quo ante bellum*, we should qualify the statement by saying that the Belgians, notwithstanding the possession of the citadel of Antwerp, are in somewhat a worse condition than they were before. The very means by which the citadel was taken—namely, a French army, showed to all the world that the Belgians had no will of their own, and that their independence was a mockery. As to the navigation of the Scheldt, the only question about it previously to the attack on the citadel was not as to whether it was to be closed or opened, but whether one florin or three were to be paid for the tonnage on merchandise. The King of Holland had conceded the freedom of the Scheldt. Our Government had admitted his right to some toll. The question only was as to the *quantum* of toll, and that remains yet to be adjusted.

Lord Althorp expresses but little hope of the Treasury, in its return of the Pension List, being able to state the grounds upon which each pension may have been granted, and whether the same cause exists for its continuance. This difficulty would assuredly exist, and be, in many instances, wholly irremediable, if the task of collecting these materials were to rest with the Noble Lord, and his colleagues at the Treasury alone. But where would be the harm were the pensioners themselves called upon to state their original and present titles to these grants? That many—by far the majority, we hope—have been granted on very reasonable and proper grounds, will turn out, we dare say, to be the case; but that such is not universally the fact, no man mixing in society can have the least doubt. The real object of Mr. D. W. Harvey's motion on this subject seems to be, that the House of Commons should be enabled to winnow the chaff from the corn, and to throw the former, as it deserves to be thrown, to the to the wind, for it is most preposterous and insulting to the people that, at a moment when our financial difficulties are so great, any portion of the public revenue should be doled out as the rewards of political profligacy, if not, in some instances, of something worse.

TIMES.—MAY 23.

The vote of the House of Commons in favour of the assessed taxes, on Tuesday evening, appears to us to have been an ill considered and unfortunate vote; so was the decision of the same assembly in support of the iniquitous system of corn laws, most revolting to the judgment of honest men beyond the walls of Parliament, and, we must add, most alarming to their reasonable apprehensions. Another demonstration of the feelings both of Government and Parliament, from which we can derive but little comfort, is that which has hitherto shown itself with regard to the known waste and profligancy of the pension list. On all these subjects the House of Commons, the reformed house has thought and acted in a given direction; but the deplorable consideration is, that the people of England should have felt and spoken out in a sense directly opposite to that of their professed representatives. It is not, of course, the first time in our history when such contradiction of sentiment between the people and the Legislature has displayed it.

MAY 24.

The French Government evidently suspects the present designs, and feels indignant at the recent encroachments of Russia in the East. A Russian fleet in the Bosphorus, and a Russian army encamped on the Asiatic shore of the Turkish capital, for the expressed or ostensible purpose of defending the Head of the Faithful against an attack from his own vassal, necessarily lead the mind to the idea of a dismemberment of the Ottoman empire. M. de Broglie says that he does not expect such an event immediately, but he seems to entertain little hope that the catastrophe can be long delayed, and he hints that neighbouring states (meaning, of course, Russia and Austria) could easily profit by the dissolution of the Turkish power, while states at a distance would find it more difficult to obtain an equivalent increase of territory to re-adjust the disturbed balance. In such circumstances, according to him, the policy of France should be to prop up the crumbling colossus as long as possible; and if it must fall in our times, to let it down as gently as possible, without permitting foreign hands to partition its ruins, or to seize upon its fragments. He would rather see its territory formed into separate states, like Greece, than becoming the conquered provinces of larger empires. If however, such conquests should be attempted or accomplished, the French Minister declares that France will not "be slow in looking out for a compensation." In all but this last sentiment we have no doubt that the English nation will concur with our neighbours, and that thus a stop will be put to the progress of Russian aggrandizement in the East, and the insolent march of Russian ambition to the conquest and partition of the Ottoman empire.

M. BIGNON on Monday made a very able reply to the speech of M. de Broglie on Saturday. He contested the three articles of diplomatic faith which had been announced in the observations of the Foreign Minister,—namely, 1, the means and inclination of the Greek Government to repay the advances for which France was to become security; 2, the success of the negotiations now in progress for the pacification of the East; and, 3, the power of France to obtain indemnity in case of a new arrangement of territory in Europe in consequence of the fall of the Turkish empire. In discussing these topics M. Bignon displays his usual knowledge and capacity, and we are sorry that our space will not permit us to give even an outline of his speech. We shall, however, to-morrow, if we have room, explain his argument more fully.

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Of the rest of the debate we have not room to say anything Admiral de Rigny defended the Ministerial project with much warmth, and with considerable effect. M. Mauguin opposed it. But the most amusing orator of the Chamber was M. Augais, who has found out that the King of Greece has made over the Islands of Candia and Cyprus to the Greek bond-holders in London, as a security for the repayment of their advances to the Greek republic. This must be interesting intelligence to the Stock-Exchange, and cannot fail to produce a great effect on Greek stock, though it is rather a drawback on its value to be told that neither Candia nor Cyprus ever belonged to the new Greek state! They are still, unhappily, under the infidel.

By the last letters from Oporto, it appears that the continued state of seige has brought on a severity of distress among the tradesmen and lower classes of the inhabitants such as has seldom been exceeded under similar circumstances. In fact, should it continue, great numbers of them must in all probability perish from absolute hunger. Annexed is a description of the situation of the town, extracted from one of the letters received by the last packet, which is calculated to excite the most lively sympathy among all who are connected with, or have any knowledge of that country :—

"OPORTO, May 6.

"From the total suspension of all business since the landing of Don Pedro, and the great increase in the prices of provisions since the commencement of the siege in September last, an immense number of families has been reduced to the utmost distress. The hand of charity has not been backward in their relief, but the alarming extent to which the demands of want have arrived, exceeding the bounds of expectation and almost of belief, justifies the apprehension that every local effort will be inadequate to the urgency of the occasion. When I inform you that the lower middling classes, who have kept up by the sale of their little plate, trinkets, and dispensable furniture, are now prostrated by exhaustion, and swell the ranks of the necessitous poor, you may readily conceive that the means provided for their relief are become greatly deficient, not less than 5,000 persons being now daily supplied with soup to alleviate their more pressing wants. If the siege continue but a very short time longer, I apprehend the applicants for this salutary aid may amount to 10,000 persons daily, and as one of the committee charged with the administration of this extensive and important charity, I do not hesitate to appeal as well to your benevolence as to the sympathy which your knowledge of, and connection with, this interesting city must have inspired, in the confident hope that you will co-operate to relieve it from the pressure of the accumulated evils of war, pestilence, and famine. Admiral Parker, the Consul and merchants of Lisbon, have sent us subscriptions,"

NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE,

MAY, 25.

The vacant office of Secretary of the State for Ireland has been at length filled, and most advantageously filled by Mr. Littleton, a gentleman who possessess all the qualifications necessary to render him acceptable to the reasonable of all parties. His long parliamentary experience, his clearness of judgement and sound sense, and his pleasing urbanity, peculiarly fit him for the troublesome office he has undertaken. Fortunately for him he enters upon his task at a period when the elements of discord have been just laid by the strong but wholesome measure for the suppression of disturbances, and when the re-invigorated arm of the law is rendered equal to its own vindication. Still he may expect to be assailed by both parties, if he studies, as no doubt he will, the interests of both—for in Ireland nothing is right with one party which does not crush the other, and the Minister who adopts a middle course is sure to be abused by both. But Mr. Littleton appears to us to be the very man who is neither to be hoodwinked nor deterred from his honest course, and while his firmness renders him a host in himself there is no man more calculated to conciliate by affability and kind demeanor.

Ministers have given notice of their intention to bring forward two important questions on specific days—the Bank of England Charter on the 31st of May, and the East India question on the 11th of June. Exeepting the evidence given before the Committee, we have no grounds upon which to form an opinion as to the course intended to the pursued by Ministers on the first of these questions; and indeed, it would be folly to speculate when certainty is so near at hand. With respect to the second we need only remark that the Government appears disposed to give it the benefit of the most mature and particular discussion, as the question is to be brought forward in the form of resolutions, which will give the House an opportunity of passing of their opinion *seriaeim* upon the several principles of the nature.

The new Judge of the Admiralty Court is Sir John Nicholl, who is to hold that sitnation *in commendam* with his former offices of Judge of the Arches and prerogative Courts. There is, we understand, a precedent for tthis arrangement in the case of Sir Lionel Jenkins, in the reign of Charles the First or Second.

In answer to a question from Col. Davies, Lord Althorp, last night, stated that the warrant for the distribution of the Deccan Prize Money had been some time back issued, but in consequence of a discussion in the House it had been suspended and no dicision had yet been come to by the Privy Council.

GREAT MEETING AT BIRMINGHAM.

Birmingham, the head-quarters of the different unions of the midland counties, exhibited its thousands (70,000 or 80,000 on the lowest calculation), at Newhill on Monday last, at the summons of Mr. T. Attwood. It is certainly creditable to the population of this country that such enormous masses of people can be congregated together, not only without bloodshed, but without riot or disorder of any kind. It adds a moral force to the display of physical power when we find it thus peaceably assembling and dispersing, and though we think the experiment dangerous and the practice unconstitutional, our consciousness of that danger and of that inroad upon the Constitution only renders us more sensible to the good disposition of the multitude, who took no advantage of the opportunity to create disturbance. But though the meeting was in point of numbers immense, it does not appear that, with the exception of Mr. Attwood and one or two of his immediate friends, any of the influential people of Birmingham, or of the neighbouring districts, were present on the occasion. Mr. O'Connell, as the papers had already announced, was there, and took a prominent part in the day's proceedings. The regularity, in fact we may say the discipline, of the crowd, was admirable. They were as obedient to the sound of the bugle, as if they had been bred in camps, and trained to other exercise than that of the plough, the loom, or the forge. Mr. Muntz took the Chair, and the sound of the bugle was a signal for silence, which none of the vast multitude disobeyed. We have not room for the speeches which followed. They were few, but still the report, to give them with any accuracy, would amount to some columns. The principal speakers, as may be supposed, were Mr. Attwood and Mr. O'Connell. They spoke in the same tone of angry denunciation against the Ministers, whom they charged with having abandoned their duty, broken their pledges, violated the Constitution, and insulted the distresses of the country. Mr. O'Connell, in particular, poured forth every epithet of opprobrium on the Reform Ministry and the Reformed Parliament. Both speeches were received with the loudest acclamations of applause, and the following resolution was carried unanimously :—

"1. That his Majesty's Ministers—

"First, by violating the Constitution and destroying the liberties of Ireland;

"Secondly, by refusing to allow the right of voting by ballot, necessary to their protection in their just and legal franchise;

"Thirdly, by their denial of general distress amongst the industrious classes, and their refusal of inquiry into the means of its relief;

"Fourthly, by their refusal to make any perceptible reduction in the present overwhelming load of taxation, by their perpetuating the house and window tax notwithstanding the relief so imperatively demanded by the present depressed state of trade, and more especially persevering in inflicting on the country the whole of the unjust oppressive malt tax, although its partial abolition had been decided on by a deliberate vote of the House of Commons, both of which partial and odious taxes are merely necessary to furnish them with the means of maintaining tyranny in Ireland and misery in England—have betrayed the confidence of the people, and turned their sanguine hopes into despair."

Other resolutions were agreed to, adopting a petition to his Majesty to dismiss his Ministers, and two petitions to the House of Commons, on the public distress, the assessed taxes, the currency, &c.—*Morning Herald, May 22.*

THE MEETING OF THE NATIONAL UNION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

During the past week placards were widely disseminated, addressed to the members of the "Political Unions," and signed by a person named Russell, the secretary calling a public meeting on the piece of ground at the back of the House of Correction, on the Calthorpe Estate, in Gray's inn-lane, preparatory to forming a national Convention, which meeting had since been declared by Lord Melbourne as illegal, the proclamation also warning all persons against attending it. Notwithstanding however, this mandate, by 12 yesterday forenoon (2 o'clock was the appointed time for the commencement of the business) about 300 persons had assembled on the ground, but none of the leaders of the intended proceedings were amongst them.

Shortly after 12 o'clock strong detachments of the Metropolitan Police marched into the neighbourhood, and took up their quarters in the riding school of the London Volunteers, and the several livery stables in the vicinity. Colonel Rowan and Mr. Mayne, the two commissioners, had previously arrived, as also had Lord Melbourne, we were informed. The two commissioners were accommodated at a house in the neighbourhood, attended by two clerks. Mr. Laing, the magistrate of Hatton-garden-office, was stationed in the House of Correction, as were also other magistrates, and a strong body of the police force. Two officers of the 1st regiment of Life Guards were on the spot in their plain clothes, who kept up a constant communication with their regiment, a detachment of which was under arms and ready at a moment's notice.

Matters remained in this state till near 2 o'clock, by which time the number of people had greatly increased, and we should say there were between 3,000 and 4,000 present. Some doubts seemed to prevail in the minds of the assemblage, as to the meeting taking place, as no caravan or hustings was prepared from which the speakers could address them.

During this time, however, the committee, consisting of six individuals, were holding their council at the Union public-house, Bagnigge-wells, and some discussion arose between them as to which of them should ascend the hustings first. After much time had been spent in arranging this point, which was considered most important, a young man, named James Lee, undertook to open the proceeding by proposing a person to fill the chair.

Shortly before 3 o'clock a caravan, which had been engaged for the purpose, took its station, and instantly young Lee jumped into it, followed by a person named Mee, and several others. Lee waved his hat several times, which was answered by the shouts of the assembly. The owner of the van, however, did not like the appearance of things, and instantly drove off, the committee jumping out of the caravan. Lee was then carried on the shoulders of some of the mob to the railings, and having been supported, he proposed that Mr. Mee took the chair, which being seconded by some person, Mr. Mee stood up, and addressed the meeting, calling upon those present to beware of those hirelings of the Government, who were paid to induce them to commit a breach of the peace. Just at this moment, a large body of the members of a Political Union came up, with colours and banners flying, and took up their position around the chairman, who continued to address the meeting.

About 200 of the police force, of the A division, followed by as many of the others, marched up to the railings, with their truncheons, ready for action. The mob gave a little way, but Mee, the chairman, and Lee, the proposer, never moved until they saw the danger that awaited them, and then Mee jumped down and effected his escape amongst the crowd. The scene that followed was truly dreadful. The police furiously attacked the multitude with their staves, felling every person indiscriminately before them; even the females did not escape the blows from their batons—men and boys were lying in every direction weltering in their blood and calling for mercy. The inhabitants from their windows and balconies cried "Shame, shame, mercy, mercy," but the officers still continued the attack, which they kept up for several minutes. A large space of ground within our view was strewed with the wounded, besides others who were less injured, who were able to crawl to a surgeon's. A policemen, belonging to C division, 95, named James Culley, was stabbed to the heart by a man who was carrying a banner, and which he attempted to take from him. He walked a few paces and then fell dead. His brother John, who belonged to the same division, was also stabbed, but not mortally. Serjeant Rock of the C division was also wounded, and Redwood, another constable, was stabbed through the thick part of his left arm. The following are the names of the persons arrested :—

James Lee, the proposer of the chairman, Davy, Smith, Armstrong, Kornarley, Fitzgerald, Roome, Hobbs, Burns, Tilley, Fursley, (this man is supposed to have murdered Culley, and stobbed the other policeman. He carried the banner bearing the motto "Death or Liberty,") Hutchinson, Miller, Jeffries, Gurney, Tilley, Taylor, Halls, Thomas, Hoffman, and Brown. These men were handcuffed and conveyed to a place of safety.

It seemed to be believed that the prisoner Furley is the man who murdered the policeman, as a dagger with a sharp point, and loaded horse pistol, were found in the stable on the straw near where he was standing after he had been arrested. The dagger corresponded with the wound in Culley's side, and those of the other policemen. The same man made a thrust at Mr. Baker, the superintendent of the C division and he must have fallen had not two policemen, named Merchant and Ossett, have struck his arm, and took him into custody. With the above exception we heard of no further loss of life, but we should think upon a fair calculation, from what the writer of this article saw, there must have been upwards of 50 people, more or less, wounded.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Notwithstanding the proclamation issued by the Secretary of State, writing the public not to assemble in Cold Bathfields (in pursuance of a placard, to adopt measures which might appear most effectual to obtain redress from Parliament), such proposed meeting being illegal, a number of persons (about 300) had assembled as early as 11 o'clock, and continued increasing in number until the moment at which the proceedings of the day were commenced by an address to the people when there was as many thousands. The hour appointed for the meeting was 2 o'clock, and in the interim, from 11, the people formed into groups, and the dicussions were such as to inflame the minds of the auditory. A man, dressed in a new white hat, was exciting people by reading portions of *The Reformer*, and kept continually urging that that people in such an emergency ought openly to carry arms. Large detachments from the different divisions of police were in the neighbourhood at an early hour, and it was asserted that the military were in the prisons. The principal rendezvous for the police was Dawson's Riding-school and Busbridge's, livery stables. At 2 o'clock 20 of the D division were marched from the west end to Busbridge's and were received by the mob with hisses and groans, which they bore patiently but as they were entering the gateway several stones were thrown at them, and then the last section turned round and rushed into the crowd, and seized several who appeared most active and took them into the stable-yard. Shortly after a waggon drove up to the open space in the fields, and a person prepared to address the dense crwd which had now collected; but the driver, perhaps fearful of the consequences of his rash conduct in embarking in the affair, turned round and drove off, amidsts the groans and hisses of the crowd. A man then stood on the railing and addressed the people in a most revolutionary speech, and said the Government had threatened them, so that by exciting their feelings they might be brought to act offensively, and give a pretext for their being led to slaughter; but he hoped they would be peaceable and orderly. A most fearful shout burst from the lips of the crowd, and showed the people had been roused almost to a pitch of madness by the revolutionary doctrine which had been inculcated in them by their discussions and they declared their resolve to meet in spite of law or force. The speaker (who it was said had suffered imprisonment for a political offence at Birmingham) asked them if they would support his wife and famaly if he fell a martyr to the cause—if they would fearlessly speak his mind; he was answered by lord cheers, and an answer in the affirmative. The Union, who had been anxiously expected all the morning, at this moment made their appearance, and the acclamations of the populace were deafening; then all was silent, whilst they formed round the speaker. The Union consisted of about 800, and the following banners were carried :—"Liberty Death," with a skull and cross bones on a black ground and red border, "Holy Alliance of the Working Classes," "Equal Rights and Equal Justice," "a Tricoloured Flag," "the Republican Flag of America," and a pole with the Cap of Liberty. They had, however, scarcely got upon the ground before a detachment of the A division, (supported by some other division,) led on by Superintendent Murray and inspectors, marched into Calthorpe-street with the greatest order and precision. Their promptitude and formidable appearance seemed to make a momentary impression on the mob, but a person, pointing to the banner of "Liberty or Death," shouted "Men be firm." This was sufficient to rouse their feelings, and with bitter execrations against the police he called out "Down with them, Liberty or Death," and appeared determined to resist to the utmost, and their actions bespoke a deadly struggle, "Go on, go on," resounded from all sides to the speaker. The division of police had halted in the middle of the street, and received renewed orders to act calmly and with forbearance. They then walked forward, with their staves in their hands, merely clearing their way through the listless observers, who had been attracted to the spot, and pressed forward directly to the man who still continued to address the mob. The meeting of the parties was terrific. They were instantly attacked by the mob, but the conflict was but of a minute's duration, and the sound of the blows, and the most heart-rending shrieks of the women who had obtruded themselves into danger, and when a slight clearance was effected at least twenty men prostrate on the ground with blood streaming from their heads, showed a fearful result. Some were completely stunned, and were dragged on one side to the steps of the doors; but the most melancholy part of the affair remains to be narrated. The D. division had issued from the back of Busbridge's stables in Goug'-street, and met the crowd. The A division would have suffered very severely, Serjeant Harrison, of D division, was the first who seized a banner, but received a violent blow on the arm. Robert Cully, C 95, and his brother, made up to another when, dreadful to relate, Cully received a wound in the abdomen, inflicted by the man who carried the banner, who was immediately taken. The poor fellow fell back and instantly expired; his brother had a severe cut on the wrist, and Serjeant Brooks was also wounded, besides several who received tremendous blows, amongst whom were Serjeant Tierney, A 2, Serjeants Olick and Sinclair, A 77, who succeeded in taking several banners and the staves or truncheons alluded to. The people however rallied in the open space by the prison, and made a short vigorous attack on the police, which was instantly and effectually repelled, but not till they had attempted to rescue the banner of "Liberty or Death" from Serjeant Tierney. The police were then formed into lines, extending across the different streets, for a quarter of a mile round the place, and every party of three or four was instantly ordered to "move on." In Gray's-inn-lane, on the N division clearing the place, one man took a stone to fling at the policeman who was ordering him off, but his arm was arrested by another policeman. An united shout of "Heave it—stone the————" and immediately a rush of the populace took place into the middle of the road, where there were fresh-laid granite stones, and where they were on the point of commencing an attack, but a spirited movement of the whole division, and the capture of the ringleaders, arrested the further progress of the threatened danger. As the H division were marching from Coppice-row towards the fields, they were assailed with groans, and a volley of stones, one of which struck a policeman on the head, and cut his hat though. This was supposed to have been thrown from the top of a house in Margaret-street, the roof being covered with a number of persons, who indulged in the bitterest invective against the force. Several persons were arrested in the street; and had it not been for an expected rising in the fields, the house would have been entered. At 4 o'clock all was comparatively tranquil, but it was feared that, from the disposition of the people, evening would bring on an organized attack.

The prisoners must be very numerous, as the A division alone have 25 or 26, amongst whom is the supposed murderer of the unfortunate Cully, and the speaker who first addressed the meeting, but from the great excitement it was impossible to obtain possitive information. The writer heard from general report, but cannot vouch for the fact, but is fearful his information is too true, that a little boy was knocked down and trampled to death; several persons were about the streets still clinging to their original design, althongh they were watched by the police. For the conduct of the police too much cannot be said; the writer himself had to thank them for their forbearance, or he should have had many a blow, as he was accidentally mixed up with the rioters.—*Times, May 24.*

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